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Report of the technical review of the first biennial report of Romania

Developed country Parties are requested, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, to submit their first biennial report to the secretariat by 1 January 2014. This report presents the results of the technical review of the first biennial report of Romania conducted by an expert review team in accordance with the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention".

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I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. For Romania, the Convention entered into force on 6 September 1994. Under the Convention, Romania made a commitment to contribute to the joint European Union (EU) economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020.

2. This report covers the in-country technical review of the first biennial report (BR1) of Romania, coordinated by the secretariat, in accordance with the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (decision 23/CP.19).

3. The review took place from 23 to 28 June 2014 in Bucharest, Romania, and was conducted by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Mr. Nicolo Macaluso (Canada), Mr. Vishwa Bandhu Pant (India), Mr. Manfred Ritter (Austria) and Ms. Tatiana Tugui (Republic of Moldova). Mr. Pant and Mr. Ritter were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Mr. Daniel Hooper (secretariat).

4. During the review, the expert review team (ERT) reviewed each section of the BR1.

5. In accordance with decision 23/CP.19, a draft version of this report was communicated to the Government of Romania.

B. Summary

6. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 of Romania according to the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties" (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs).

7. During the review, Romania provided further relevant information on:

(a) Estimates of the cumulative and individual effects of its policies and measures (PaMs);

(b) Targets and associated emission projections for sectors not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) (i.e. non-ETS sectors);

(c) Its projection modelling scenarios, in particular the assumptions and conditions associated with its 'without measures' projection scenario.

1. Completeness and transparency of reporting

8. Gaps and issues related to the reported information identified by the ERT are presented in table 1 below.

[1] The biennial report submission comprises the text of the report and the common tabular format (CTF) tables. Both the text and the CTF tables have been subject to the technical review.

2. Timeliness

9. The BR1 was submitted on 19 December 2013, before the deadline of 1 January 2014 mandated by decision 2/CP.17. The common tabular format (CTF) tables were submitted on 19 December 2013.

3. Adherence to the reporting guidelines

10. The information reported by Romania in its BR1 is completely in adherence to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs as per decision 2/CP.17 (see table 1).

Table 1

Summary of completeness and transparency issues of reported information in the first biennial report of Romania

Subject (e.g. national circumstances)	Completeness	Transparency
Greenhouse gas emissions and trends	Complete	Transparent
Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	Complete	Transparent
Progress in achievement of targets	Complete	Transparent
Projections	Complete	Transparent
Provision of support to developing country Parties[a]	NA	NA

[a] A list of recommendations pertaining to the completeness and transparency issues identified in this table is included in the chapter on conclusions and recommendations.

Romania is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil obligations as defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention.

Abbreviation: NA = not applicable.

II. Technical review of the reported information

A. All greenhouse gas emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

11. Romania has provided a summary of information on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission trends for the period 1989–2011 in its NC6/BR1 and CTF table 1. This information is consistent with the 2013 national GHG inventory submission (version 2.2).

12. Total GHG emissions[1] excluding emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) decreased by 54.9 per cent between 1990 and 2011, whereas total GHG emissions including net emissions or removals from LULUCF decreased by 61.1 per cent over the same period. Trends in total GHG emissions were mostly underpinned by GHG emission trends in the energy and industrial processes sectors, which were driven by the decrease in industrial output and the related decrease in energy consumption as a result of the restructuring of the economy in the 1990s. Specifically, total GHG emissions decreased by 52.1 per cent from 1989 to 1999, triggered by the transition of Romania from a centralized to a market economy. This transition resulted in a decrease in industrial output, the closing of some industrial and manufacturing facilities, and a decrease in energy consumption. While emissions increased by 6.4 per cent from 2000 to

[1] In this report, the term "total GHG emissions" refers to the aggregated national GHG emissions expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent excluding land use, land-use change and forestry, unless otherwise specified.

2007 owing to economic growth in Romania, emissions slightly decreased from 2007 owing to the impact of the global financial and economic crisis. In 2011, emissions increased owing to the economic recovery and a continued reliance on fossil fuels for the primary energy supply. Further information on the review of emission and emission trends is provided in chapter II.A of the report of the technical review of the sixth national communication (FCCC/IDR/NC6).

13. During the review, Romania provided additional information, elaborating on emissions in the non-ETS sectors and the contribution of renewable energy sources (RES) regarding final energy consumption.

B. Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

14. In its BR1 and CTF table 2, Romania reported a description of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target, referred to henceforth as the target, including associated conditions and assumptions. Under the Convention, Romania participates in the EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 (base year) level. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the EU's 2020 climate and energy package. This includes the EU ETS and the effort-sharing decision (ESD) (decision 406/2009/EC). This legislative package regulates emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) using global warming potential (GWP) values from the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4)[1] of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to aggregate EU GHG emissions up to 2020.

15. The regulation of the emissions covered by the EU ETS entered into force on 1 January 2005, and the new period started in 2013 based on a yearly reduction equal to 1.74 per cent of the average allocation in the period 2008–2012, extrapolated starting in 2010, leading to a 21.0 per cent GHG emissions reduction by 2020 compared with the 2005 level. As of 2013, emissions of sectors not covered by the EU ETS are regulated by member State-specific targets, based on average emissions from 2008 to 2010 and on gross domestic product (GDP), which leads to a collective reduction by all the member States of 10.0 per cent by 2020 compared with 2005 at the EU level.

16. Under the ESD, Romania has a target to limit emissions growth to 19.0 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020 (+19.0 per cent) from sectors covered by the ESD. The ESD also includes binding renewable energy goals and non-binding energy efficiency goals for each member State. As part of the joint EU 2020 targets, Romania has committed to achieve a 24.0 per cent share of RES in the final consumption of energy by 2020 and an increase in energy efficiency by 19.0 per cent by 2020, which translates into an indicative national target of primary energy consumption for 2020 of 30.32 Mtoe. In line with the EU approach to its target, Romania does not include emissions or removals from the LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide target. Romania does not plan to use market-based mechanisms under the Convention to achieve the target.

[1] The quantified economy-wide emission reduction target by Romania is expressed using the GWP values from the AR4, while emission levels are assessed using the values from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Second Assessment Report as per the "Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories".

C. Progress made towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

17. In its BR1 and CTF tables 3 and 4, Romania reported information on its mitigation actions implemented and planned since its fifth national communication (NC5) to achieve its 2020 target. The Party also reported that it does not plan to use market-based mechanisms under the Convention to achieve the target.

18. The ERT reviewed the reported information and provided its assessment of progress made towards achieving the target. Across the EU, it is expected that the EU ETS will guarantee that emissions from sectors under this scheme (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities) will achieve the 2020 target of a 21.0 per cent reduction below the 2005 level. Under the EU ESD, Romania has a target to limit emissions growth to 19.0 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020 for sectors not covered under the EU ETS. Total GHG emissions excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 49.5 per cent between 1990 and 2011, whereas total GHG emissions including net emissions or removals from LULUCF decreased by 54.8 per cent over the same period.

19. The overall emission projections provided by Romania indicate that emissions are expected to increase from 2011 to 2020, resulting in emission levels in 2020 of 140,509.80 kt CO_2 eq under the 'without measures' scenario (42.5 per cent below the 1990 level), 132,910.80 kt CO_2 eq under the 'with measures' scenario (45.6 per cent below the 1990 level) and 129,891.53 kt CO_2 eq under the 'with additional measures' scenario (46.9 per cent below the 1990 level). The emission projections provided in the NC6/BR1 did not differentiate between the ETS and non-ETS sectors. During the review, Romania provided additional information to the ERT to evaluate the non-ETS projections. Based on the data provided, the projections indicate that Romania underachieves the non-ETS target for 2020 by 593 kt CO_2 eq (0.71 per cent) under the 'without measures' scenario, while Romania overachieves the target for 2020 by 431 kt CO_2 eq (7.7 per cent) and 8,967 kt CO_2 eq (10.7 per cent), respectively, under the 'with measures' scenario and 'with additional measures' scenario. In order to facilitate the assessment of the progress of the Party towards achieving its target for the non-ETS sectors by 2020 (to limit GHG emissions growth to 19 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020), Romania may consider providing emission projections for the ETS and non-ETS sectors separately in its next NC/BR.

20. Romania's National Renewable Energy Action Plan aims to implement its target of a 24.0 per cent share of RES in the final consumption of energy by 2020. In absolute terms, this target translates into an increase in electricity generated from RES from 23.6 TWh in 2013 up to 31.4 TWh in 2020. In 2010, Romania had already achieved a 19.0 per cent share of renewable energy in its final energy consumption. During the review, Romania provided information on the share of RES in its total final energy consumption, which allowed the ERT to better assess the attainment of Romania's renewable energy target. To increase transparency, Romania may consider including this information in its next BR.

21. According to the reported projections discussed above in paragraph 19, as well as the GHG emission reductions achieved between 1990 and 2011, Romania is on track to achieve its 2020 targets.

1. Mitigation actions and their effects

22. Romania has provided in its NC6/BR1 information on its package of mitigation actions introduced to achieve its target. The NC6/BR1 provided information on mitigation

actions organized by sector and by gas. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.B of the IDR/NC 6.

23. The key policy framework related to climate change in Romania is the National Strategy for Climate Change 2013–2020, which was approved by the Romanian Government in 2013. The National Strategy addresses the reduction of GHG emissions in achieving the national objectives and GHG emission targets for 2020, as well as adaptation measures to allow society and ecosystems to adapt to climate change. Specifically, the National Strategy takes into account relevant EU policies, such as the EU climate and energy package. The National Strategy for Sustainable Development – Horizons 2013, 2020 and 2030, approved by Governmental Decision 1460/2008 also contains cross-sectoral mitigation actions that highlight the principles of efficiency and the use of the best available technologies considered in the industrial policies and public procurement, and supports the improvement of the quality of, and access to, infrastructure for wastewater treatment. In addition, this strategy focuses on the future evolution of the energy sector, the industrial sector, the agriculture and forestry sectors, and the development of the transport sector in rural areas.

24. To achieve its GHG emission reduction objectives and targets, Romania plans to utilize the two main overarching mitigation actions within the EU climate and energy package: the EU ETS and the ESD. In operation since 2005, the EU ETS is a cap-and-trade system that covers all significant energy-intensive installations, which account for 40–45 per cent of the total GHG emissions of the EU. The third phase of the EU ETS started in 2013 and now covers aircraft operations (2012) as well as N_2O emissions from chemical industries, PFC emissions from aluminium production and CO_2 emissions from industrial processes (2013). The aim of the EU ETS is to ensure a decrease in the GHG emissions from the covered sectors (ETS sectors) by 21 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020.

25. The ESD became operational in 2013 and covers sectors not covered by the EU ETS (non-ETS sectors), including transport (excluding aviation and international maritime transport), residential and commercial buildings, agriculture, waste and other sectors, together accounting for 55–60 per cent of the GHG emissions of the EU. The aim of the ESD is to ensure a decrease in the GHG emissions from the non-ETS sectors by 10 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020 and it includes annual binding and non-binding targets for 2013–2020, which are underpinned by the national policies and mitigation actions of the EU member States. Table 2 provides a concise summary of the key mitigation actions implemented by Romania to achieve its target.

26. The ERT assessed Romania's existing PaMs and their estimated impact. During the review, Romania stated that because of a possible overlap in emission reductions, it was not feasible to aggregate the individual effects of its PaMs in order to estimate the total effect of its PaMs. Therefore, the ERT could not estimate the aggregated effect of the individual PaMs listed in CTF table 3. Instead, the assessment was conducted by the ERT using the aggregate effect of implemented and adopted PaMs as reported in the Party's NC6.

27. The estimated effect of Romania's existing PaMs in 2020, as reported in the NC6, is approximately 7,599 kt CO_2 eq, or 3.1 per cent of the 1990 emission level. The estimated effect of Romania's planned PaMs could not be assessed, as they were not aggregated in the NC6 or the BR1. Based on the available information, and the projections discussed in chapter II.C above, the existing PaMs and their estimated effect are sufficient for the Party to achieve its target for 2020. To better facilitate the assessment of its achievement of the 2020 target, the ERT encourages Romania to include the aggregate effect of its existing PaMs, as well as its planned PaMs, in its next NC/BR.

Table 2

Summary of information on mitigation actions reported by Romania

Sectors affected	*Policies and measures*	*Estimate of mitigation impact (kt CO_2 eq) 2020*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures		
	National Strategy for Climate Change 2013–2020	NE
	National Strategy for Sustainable Development – Horizons 2013–2020 and 2030	7 599.00
	EU ETS	15 000.00
Energy	Romania's Energy Strategy for 2007–2020	8 336.87
Renewable energy	National Renewable Energy Action Plan	4 766.73
Energy efficiency	The second National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency for 2011–2020	955.66
Residential and commercial sectors	Modernization of the residential sector	396.27
Transport	Modernization of the transport sector	302.87
	The Romania Intermodal Transport Strategy 2020	NE
Industrial sector	Modernization of the industrial sector	520.04
Agriculture	Order 1182/1270/2005 – Protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates	1 550.00
Forestry	The improvement of land use (ensuring sustainable land management)	5 121.43
	Forest Development Project	NE
	National Programme on Afforestation and the National Rural Development Programme 2007–2013	NE
Waste management	The improvement of the management of solid waste	1 408.68
	National Strategy on Waste Management and the National Waste Management Plan	IE

Note: The greenhouse gas reduction estimates are reductions in carbon dioxide equivalent for 2020.

Abbreviations: EU ETS = European Union Emissions Trading System, IE = included elsewhere, NE = not estimated.

28. In its BR1, Romania provided information on changes in its domestic institutional arrangements, including institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress towards its target. Prior to 1 April 2013, the competent authority responsible for administrating the national system in Romania was the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), under the subordination of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC). Under Governmental Decision 48/2013, all NEPA climate change-related structures, personnel, attributions and responsibilities were taken over by MECC beginning 1 April 2013. This restructuring was done in order to improve the institutional arrangements and capacities of Romania within the climate change domain, thus increasing the efficiency in implementing activities under the national

system and the national GHG inventory. MECC is also now responsible for the estimation of GHG emissions and the preparation of the annual GHG inventory report, as well as all policy aspects of climate change.

29. In its BR1, Romania did not provide detailed information on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures. During the review, Romania stated that the formulation of climate policy in Romania follows EU policies and guidelines. In the EU, a wide-ranging impact assessment system has been established for all new policy initiatives. This system analyses both costs and benefits, and addresses all significant economic, social and environmental impacts of potential new initiatives. This approach ensures that potential economic, social and environmental consequences for various stakeholders (within, but also outside of, the EU) are identified and assessed within the legislative process. To increase the completeness of reporting, the ERT encourages Romania to include this information on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures in its next BR.

2. Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry

30. Romania reported in its BR1 and CTF table 4 on its plans to use market-based mechanisms under the Convention and on the contribution from LULUCF. Romania reported in its BR1 that it is not planning to use market-based mechanisms under the Convention and other mechanisms to achieve its target. Romania reported on the contribution from LULUCF to achieve its target in its BR1 CTF table 4. Table 3 illustrates how Romania reported on the use of units from market-based mechanisms and LULUCF to achieve its target.

Table 3

Summary information on the use of units from the market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry as part of the reporting on the progress made towards achievement of the target by Romania

Year	Emissions excluding LULUCF (kt CO2 eq)	LULUCF emissions/removals (kt CO2 eq)	Emissions including LULUCF (kt CO2 eq)	Use of units from the market-based mechanisms (kt CO2 eq)
Base year	273 525.51	NA	NA	
1990[a]	244 487.26			
2010	116 639.55	NA	NA	NO
2011	123 359.15	NA	NA	NO
2012	NI	NA	NA	NO

Abbreviations: LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, NA = not applicable, NI = not estimated, NO = not occurring.

[a] In common tabular format table 4, Romania reported a contribution from the LULUCF sector for 2011 and 2012 as part of information on progress towards the target. The expert review team did not include these values in the table above as Romania is a member State of the European Union, which has an unconditional commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2020 compared with 1990 that does not include emissions/removals from LULUCF.

[a] Emissions and removals for 1990 shall be reported, if a base year other than 1990 is used.

3. Projections

31. Romania has provided in its BR1 and CTF tables 5 and 6 information on its updated projections for 2020 and 2030. A detailed review of the reported information is provided in chapter II.C of the IDR NC6. Romania, in its joint NC6/BR1 submissions provided information for three projection scenarios: 'without measures', 'with measures' and 'with additional measures'. The Party has provided complete information on the key variables and assumptions used in the emission projection analysis in CTF table 5. The information includes projected population statistics, number of households, growth in GDP and international fuel prices. In CTF table 6(a), (b) and (c) Romania provided detailed trends by gas and by sector for the 'without measures', 'with measures', and 'with additional measures' scenarios.

32. In its NC6/BR1, Romania provided information on the changes since the previous NC in the methodologies used for the preparation of projections. The methodology used for the preparation of the emission projections for the NC6 is mostly the same methodology as that used to prepare the emission projections for the NC5. The exception is for the LULUCF sector, which relies on a new modelling approach for the NC6. The projections for the LULUCF sector were prepared using CBM-CFS3[3] model. The CBM-CFS3 software incorporates an empirical model that simulates the dynamics of all carbon stores in forest ecosystems according to the Kyoto Protocol (over- and below-ground biomass, litter and deadwood as well as organic carbon deposited in soil). During the review, Romania presented information on the effects of PaMs targeting the LULUCF sector, which suggested that the introduction of PaMs would lead to an increase in emissions rather than a decrease. Romania indicated that it is reviewing the LULUCF PaM modelling results to ensure their accuracy.

33. The ERT noted information reported by Romania on projected emission trends by 2020 and 2030. The overall emission projections provided by Romania indicate that emissions are expected to increase from 2011 to 2020, resulting in emission levels in 2020 of 140,509.80 kt CO_2 eq under the 'without measures' scenario (42.5 per cent below the 1990 level), 132,910.80 kt CO_2 eq under the 'with measures' scenario (45.6 per cent below the 1990 level) and 129,891.53 kt CO_2 eq under the 'with additional measures' scenario (46.9 per cent below the 1990 level). In addition, the projections show that emissions are expected to continue to increase from 2020 to 2030, resulting in emission levels in 2030 of 160,193.77 kt CO_2 eq under the 'without measures' scenario (34.5 per cent below the 1990 level), 147,357.43 kt CO_2 eq under the 'with measures' scenario (39.7 per cent below the 1990 level) and 143,891.06 kt CO_2 eq under the 'with additional measures' scenario (41.1 per cent below the 1990 level).

D. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties

34. Romania is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to provide measures and fulfil the obligations defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention and Article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Kyoto Protocol. However, Romania has provided information on financial resources related to the implementation of the Convention provided through multilateral channels. As shown in BR CTF table 7(a), Romania provided USD 202,599.46 to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in 2011 and USD 243,119.35 to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary

[3] Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector

Activities in 2012. Table 4 includes some information reported by Romania on its provision of financial support.

35. The ERT commends Romania for reporting information regarding the provision of financial resources to developing country Parties and encourages it to continue to do so in its next BR.

Table 4
Summary of information on provision of financial support in 2011–2012
(United States dollars)

	Year of disbursement	
Bilateral channel of public financial support	*2011*	*2012*
Contributions through multilateral channels including		
Contributions to the Global Environment Facility	202 599	
Contributions through United Nations bodies		243 119

III. Conclusions

36. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR1 and CTF tables of Romania in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The ERT concludes that the BR1 and CTF tables provide a general overview of information on: emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target; a description of the target; progress made by Romania to achieve its target; and provision of support to developing country Parties. During the review, Romania provided additional information on: the cumulative and individual effects of its mitigation actions; its non-ETS targets and associated emission projections; and its projection modelling scenarios, in particular the assumptions and conditions associated with its 'without measures' projection scenario.

37. Romania's emissions and removals related to the targets for 2011 were estimated to be 54.9 per cent below its 1990 level excluding LULUCF and 61.1 per cent below including LULUCF. Trends in total GHG emissions were mostly underpinned by GHG emission trends in the energy and industrial processes sectors, which were driven by the decrease in industrial output and the related decrease in energy consumption as a result of the restructuring of the economy in the 1990s. Specifically, total GHG emissions decreased by 52.1 per cent from 1989 to 1999 because of the transition of Romania from a centralized to a market economy. This transition resulted in a decrease in industrial output, the closing of some industrial and manufacturing facilities, and a decrease in energy consumption. While emissions increased by 6.4 per cent from 2000 to 2007 owing to economic growth in Romania, emissions decreased from 2007 owing to the impact of the global financial and economic crisis. In 2011, emissions increased owing to the economic recovery and a continued reliance on fossil fuels for the primary energy supply.

38. Romania is committed to achieving the joint EU quantified economy-wide target of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020 compared with the 1990 (base year) level. The target for the EU and its member States will be achieved through the EU framework legislation, the EU climate and energy package. Among the key mitigation actions in this package are the EU ETS and the ESD. Across the EU, it is expected that the EU ETS will guarantee that the sectors that fall under this scheme (mainly large point sources such as power plants and industrial facilities) will achieve a 21.0 per cent emission reduction compared with 2005 by 2020. For the non-ETS sectors, through the EU ESD, Romania has

a target to limit emission growth to 19.0 per cent above the 2005 level by 2020 (+19.0 per cent). The ESD also includes binding renewable energy goals and non-binding energy efficiency goals for each member State. In line with the EU approach to its target, Romania does not include emissions or removals from the LULUCF sector in defining its quantified economy-wide target. Romania does not plan to use market-based mechanisms under the Convention to achieve the target.

39. The overall emission projections provided by Romania indicate that emissions are expected to increase from 2011 to 2020, resulting in emission levels in 2020 of 140,509.80 kt CO_2 eq under the 'without measures' scenario (42.5 per cent below the 1990 level), 132,910.80 kt CO_2 eq under the 'with measures' scenario (45.6 per cent below the 1990 level) and 129,891.53 kt CO_2 eq under the 'with additional measures' scenario (46.9 per cent below the 1990 level). Based on the data provided, the projections indicate that Romania underachieves the non-ETS target for 2020 by 593 kt CO_2 eq (0.71 per cent) under the 'without measures' scenario, while Romania overachieves the target for 2020 by 431 kt CO_2 eq (7.7 per cent) and 8,967 kt CO_2 eq (10.7 per cent), respectively, under the 'with measures' scenario and 'with additional measures' scenario.

40. Romania is not a Party included in Annex II to the Convention and is therefore not obliged to adopt measures and fulfil the obligations defined in Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention and Article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Kyoto Protocol. However, Romania has provided information on financial resources related to the implementation of the Convention provided through multilateral channels. As shown in BR CTF table 7(a), Romania provided USD 202,599 to GEF in 2011 and USD 243,119 to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in 2012.

41. In the course of the review, the ERT found Romania's BR1 to be complete and transparent.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

"UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties". Annex to decision 2/CP.17.
Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=4>.

"Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention". Decision 23/CP.19. Available at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a02.pdf#page=20>.

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2013 GHG inventory submission of Romania. Available at <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/7383.php>.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Mr. Sorin Deaconu (Ministry of Environment and Climate Change), including additional material on updated policies and measures, greenhouse gas projections, the national registry and recent climate policy developments in Romania. The following documents[1] were also provided by Romania:

Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure. 2011. *Ministerial Order of the Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Environment and Forests no. 169/2011.*

[1] Reproduced as received from the Party.